THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

WE UNDERSTAND that His Highness the Maharajah Sewai Madho Sing, Bahadoor, Maharajah of Jeypore, will come to Calcutta next month to visit the Viceroy.

THE LATEST novelty in the Russian Army, says a Service Paper, is an instructive and moral pocket handkerchief issued to the troops. This is made of calico ornamented with a series of illustrations showing how to take the Berdan rifle to pieces and clean it, a series illustrating the duties of the private soldier in time of peace and war, and some moral observations on the behaviour of troops. In time of war this "wipe" is to be exchanged for another containing on the surface a map of the country to be invaded. Not a bad way of teaching the untrained Cossack the military art. They talk war, think war, speak war, breathe war, and dream war to boot, it would appear.

THE LONDON correspondent of a contemporary asks:—When will the limit of big guns be reached? Krupp is stated to be making for the Italian Government four 120-ton guns, which will throw a projectile weighing a ton? When these are completed the Woolwich authorities will be anxious to make guns of 150 tons, and so the game will go merrily on, the industrious taxpayers finding the funds. If war could be prevented by means of big guns they would be a blessing, and cheap at any price; but at present the arts of destruction form a happy hunting-ground for inventors.

SOCIETY AT St. Petersburg, says *Life*, is just now much occupied with the revival of a very curious story. About three years ago there was a spiritualistic *seance* at the Officers' Club in that city, at which the spirit of a famous departed general was called up, and prophesied, amongst other things, that there would be a great war in 1886, in which Russia would take the leading part. As the ghost of the deceased warrior mentioned amongst the names of officers who would greatly distinguish themselves in the war, those of some men who did not even figure in the army list, the affair was looked upon as a joke, and nothing more was thought of it. But, by a strange coincidence amongst recent appointments to the rank of commissioned officers, the very names appear which the spirit had foretold, the bearers being men of no family, who have risen from the ranks. As there is no country in the world where superstition is carried to such an extent as Russia, the incident has caused quite a sensation.

A NEW way of distributing hand-bills promises to come into vogue. In England a man is said to have been scattering them from a baloon.

COMMUNISTIC Doctrines are to be put into actual practice by a philanthropic Ohio brewer, who has determined to divide the large fortune he has amassed by trade among the workmen who have helped to earn his wealth. He will incorporate his business, and make every one of his employes equal stockholders, thus introducing co-operation in its widest aspect.

JOHN CHINAMAN when he wants to enter the colony of Victoria has to pay a poll tax of £10, but he seems to be rather too sharp for the Victorians, as it is clear that the poll tax is being evaded, and that the facilities which are presented for obtaining letters of naturalisation are being greatly abused. During the present year about 1,200 naturalisation papers have been obtained for Chinese, whereas in former years the number taken out did not exceed 500. The only explantion that occurs to the authorities of this extraodinary anxiety to obtain naturalisation papers is that large proportion of the letters are taken out in the names of dummies, and are sent to Hongkong and other places for sale to Chinamen who desire to go to the colonies. Fancy the effect of a poll tax imposed by foreign states on Englishmen. What an outburst of virtuous indignation we would have!

A BILL is to be introduced into the U. S. A. Congress giving General Grant's widow a pension of 5000 dollars. Do they want special bills to enable them to perform these barest acts of justice?

MINING concessions in His Highness the Nizam's territories have been granted to Messrs. Watson and Stewart of London. Iron is found in juxtaposition with coal and gold and garnets and mica are said to exist in paying quantities.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATE of the income of the Bombay Municipality for the next year has been fixed at forty-five lacs of rupees.

TUESDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

THE CONCLUDING portion of the following will doubtless amuse our readers. We take it from the *Englishman* of this morning:

"It is to be hoped that Mr. Cumberland may be induced to give, at his *seance* at the Town Hall to-morrow night, a reproduction of the experiment he so successfully performed with the Prince of Wales. It was while on a visit to Baron Ferdenand Rothschild at Waddeton that His Royal Highness asked Mr. Cumberland to see if he could, by his powers of thought-reading depict an animal that he had at the time in his mind. Taking a piece of pencil in his hand, Mr. Cumberland having blindfolded himself, at once drew a rough outline of an elephant. It is said that there were striking irregularities in the contour of the animal, but that is explained by the fact that neither the prince nor Mr. Cumberland is an artist. The most curious fact about it was that the animal drawn by Mr. Cumberland was minus a tail, and a correspondent at once wrote to the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (in which a drawing of the elephant appeared in explanation of that peculiarity. He said that the Prince's mind must have reverted to the elephant he first shot in the jungles in Ceylon, which was at once docked of its tail. "No boy," adds the correspondent, "ever carried home his first bee with greater glee than the Prince carried this tail. In vain Lord Charles Beresford offered to relieve his Royal hands: the Prince positively refused to part with it till he reached the carriage road where the conveyance awaited him. Carefully placing the trophy in the bottom of the carriage. His Royal Highness assumed the reins; but the horses, fidgety by long waiting, disloyally declined to answer the whip, and, as a matter of fact, jibbed the driver and all his paraphernalia into the ditch, from the depths of which a voice was soon heard to exclaim "Charlie! Charlie!" —not "wha wadna follow thee?" but —"for——'s sake take care of my tail."

BUSINESS in the Bombay Small Cause Court, as in other Presidency courts, is on the increase. The increase last year amounted to 2,200 suits as compared with the previous year, the total number of cases filed being 33,797. Of these 248 cases were for upwards 1000 Rs. under the extended jurisdiction of the Court.

MESSRS. PARKER and Carr Stephens, who were selected by the Punjab Government to fill divisional judgeships, but were ousted by the order of the Secretary of State on the ground that these posts must be reserved for Covenanted Civil Servants, are said to have made up their minds to retire from a service in which merit is so little appreciated. A contemporary says "the Panjab will then lose two of its ablest judicial officers."

THE PORT COMMISSIONERS of Calcutta are again in the market endeavouring to obtain a loan on their own account of thirty lakhs of rupees, independent of the money to be raised for them by the Government of India for the Dock Scheme. The interest offered is 5½ per cent., the debentures to have a currency of thirty years.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA is said to have made over the fortress of Gowalior to the British authorities, on the condition that his flag continued to fly from the ramparts, and he was saluted from its guns according to established custom. Subsequently, his feeling on the subject changed considerably. He was annoyed by alterations being made in the fort buildings to render them suitable for the accommodation of British soldiers, and was much hurt at an unfortunate *contretemps* by which, in 1866, when Sir John Lawrence was inspecting the fort, His Highness, who arrived unexpectedly, was refused admittance through a too strict interpretation by the guard on duty at the entrance of the order not to allow armed men to pass into the place. He was dissatisfied also at the orders of 1877 imposing certain restrictions upon the distribution of his army which prevented the concentration of a large body of troops at the capital, and so prevented His Highness from indulging his taste for big parades. The Government would have granted a concession in this regard in 1870, had it not been for the strong adverse opinion of Lord Napier, then Commander-in Chief, who paid a special visit to Gwalior.

A FAREWELL breakfast was given to the Indian delegates in England, Dr. Hunter presiding. Dr. Clark, Mr. Thorold Rogers, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Digby, and others were present. The delegates declared themselves satisfied with the results of their mission.

AN EXTENSIVE conspiracy has been discovered at San Francisco for the purpose of massacring a number of the leading citizens, and afterwards the whole of the Chinese community. The leader, an Irishman, has confessed.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS is exceedingly bitter against Austria, deciding on the unification of the two Bulgarias in spite of the Austrian objection. The Slavophil agitation is making great progress. M. de Giers is reported to have stated that the accord between the three Emperors is as complete as ever.

A NEW science has been invented in America under a new name for the study of the treatment of habitual and other criminals. It is called Penelogy.

A STORY is told which implies that the severest (albeit quite unconscious) critic of Lord Tennyson's "Vastness" was the distinguished editor of a New York daily paper. When he published the poem, which had been transmitted by the cable without a single mistake, even as to division into lines, or punctuation, he added:—"We print the above stanzas as the cable brings them; not without suspicion, however, of considerable error in transmission.

A BOMBAY paper suggests that the time has arrived when the Government of India might make the minimum charge for inland letter postage half an anna for one tolah instead of for half a tolah.

Truth WONDERS what Lord Wolseley would have received, had the military promenade in Burmah been personally conducted by him? He received a Peerage and £40,000 for the absurd "battle" of Tel-el-Kebir, and was subsequently made a Viscount for helplessly drifting in the direction of Khartoum, and arriving too late. Either he got too much, or General Prendergast, who has only been made a K. C. B., gets too little.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief will, in all probability, visit Mandalay at the same time as Lord Dufferin.

MR. COLQUHOUN delivered a long lecture before the United Service Institution, in the presence of a very distinguished company, on the necessity of straining every effort to create an Anglo-Chinese alliance. He expressed the view that all Russian aggressions in Asia were prompted by an irresistible desire to move forward from her frozen deserts to lands of plenty; and predicted that she would either attack China or Afghanistan the next time England was ruled by a weak Government. The majority of subsequent speakers expressed the same opinion.

IT IS intended to hold a conference in London early in the present year to consider the present state of the opium question, in relation both to China and India. More taxes in store for the natives of India.

THE *Times* announced, on December 12, that Germany, Austria and Russia consented to the unification of the Bulgarias, in deference to the wish of the English Government.

A DESPATCH is said to have been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of the State, suggesting measures, which meet with the approval of the India Office, for removing the block in promotion of officers of the Indian Telegraph Department.

IN VICTORIA fifty years ago, when Britain entered into possession, there were 13,000 aborigines. There are not now more than 500. What has become of them? The Hon. James Munro, of Melbourne, who was recently on a visit to England, says "They have been ruined by drink." We very much doubt, if that be the sole cause. Causes *other* than drink must account for the extermination. When will Burma be so exterminated when brought in contact with civilization?

AN ATTEMPT is being made to popularise vegetarianism in Bombay. A society has been formed under the title of the Pure Food Society, the head quarters of which are established in Elphinstone Circle, at a restaurant, where peas pie, tomato dumplings, and many equally interesting varieties of

vegetable dishes can be provided at a few minutes' notice, for the moderate charge of three annas a dish. At the same place may be obtained, at a very small outlay, a large collection of tracts expounding briefly the arguments that have been brought forward by vegetarians in support of their doctrines. They do not all advocate pure vegetarianism. Some of those, who are opposed to the use of animal food, are chiefly moved by sympathy for the pain suffered by the animals slaughtered, and have no repugnance to taking eggs and milk from the friendly hen or cow. Thus Professor F. W. Newman, the President of the Society, advocates what he calls the "Vem" diet, coining a word out of the initial letters of vegetables, eggs, and milk, which are the constituents of the diet he recommends, and on which the Indians have deteriorated so rapidly.

THE RETURN of Mr. Colman Macaulay, from his mission to Pekin on the Tibet trade question, will not interfere with the existing arrangements in the Bengal Secretariat, as he is still on special duty and shortly goes to England.

MR. GLADSTONE complains that during one month he recieved over three thousand letters, most of them requiring replies. An old gentleman of eighty might find, one would think, a correspondence of this extent quite sufficient for his energies. Mr. Gladstone actually writes and posts letters to persons in his own house.

FATHER DIDON, the well-known French author, has just returned from Palestine, where he has collected the material for a work which he is preparing as a response to M. Renan's 'Vie de Jesus.'

ANOTHER illusion gone. A member of the Historical Society London, "after a thorough examination of all the public records of the period," has convinced his brother members not only of the improbability, but of the impossibility of the famous story about Prince Henry and Chief Justice Gascoign being true. We have naught to do with impossibilities and improbabilities, but would very much like to know how the learned member comes to his conclusion.

THE OPPOSITION, the *Standard* observes, appear to have arrived at the conclusion not to interfere with the intention of the Government to meet Parliament not only with the Queen's Speech, but with an arrary of measures that will constitute a political programme. It assumes that no working or trustworthy arrangement has yet been arrived at between the two parties to the Kilmainham Treaty, and that, therefore, it would obviously not be to Mr. Parnell's advantage to put Mr. Gladstone in the office. It continues :— "We cannot, therefore, credit Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues with any special magnanimity in resolving not to molest the Government until they see their way to molesting it with effect. At the same time, they may fairly be congratulated on having put a check upon their more fervent passion, and on having arrived at a determination which is at one and the same time consonant with propriety and in harmony with prudence.

THURSDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

SO FAR as England is concerned, Italy need not fear any objection being raised to the summary method by which she has expelled the last fragment of Egyptian authority from Massowah. Up to the present time the fiction has been maintained that Italy was merely "administering" the port and the neighbouring territory on behalf of the Khedive. All the world recognised, of course, that this was only a diplomatic pretence. At last, the Massowah sham is cast aside, and the Egyptian Governor, has taken his departure. It is still intended, however, to maintain another pretence of an equally ridiculous sort, namely that the Sultan still remains suzerain of Massowah, although Egyptian authority has ceased to exist there. It is clear, therefore, that Italy must be the vassal of Turkey on the Red Sea coast. If, however, the suzerain were to attempt to land a single soldier at Massowah, most assuredly the vassal would instantly pay a liberal tribute in shot and shell.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent of the Vienna *Political Correspondence* reports an interview with one of the best-known Russian statesmen, which shows that the striking of Prince Alexander from off the army list is now regretted even in the highest circles, and considered premature and unpractical. The Emperor, it is said, will gladly avail himself of the first opportunity which offers to rehabilitate the Prince.

A CORRESPONDENT at Patna says that the application of the electric battery is a remedy for scorpion sting. During the last two months, thirteen cases have been cured by the application within 10 to 15 minutes. The application of the battery, according to the statements of this correspondent, is the ordinary one, that is, the metal cord should be fixed in the sockets of the box, and the patient should be made to hold one of the handles, the other being desire applied to the part stung.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gaekwar has expressed his to found an orphan asylum and a leper hospital in commemoration of his nuptials.

APROPOS of the recent examination frauds at Bombay, a Poona paper declares :

"A Parsee and Rania candidate paid Rs. 800 to purchase the questions from some one at the Government Central Press. The two candidates have been traced out, and have told the police the amount they paid as a bribe, and the name of the person to whom they paid it, and from whom they received the questions. They in turn disposed of the questions to others at the rate of Rs. 50 per head. A Bombay paper says that the Government has, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, sanctioned a criminal prosecution against the chief culprit, who, according to another report, has already absconded from Bombay."

Things of this kind happen in Englaud but they are never sent to the Police Court.

WE TAKE the following from the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* :

"Colonel Lockhart and party have, practically, returned from Chitral *res infecta*. They could not winter in that District, and they were not allowed to have more than a peep at Kafiristan, like what Mr. McNaer obtained who went into the outskirts of that country disguised as a wisely silent Mussalman Hakim. The rifles which Colonel Lockhart had brought in order to arm the Kafir tribes in defence of their independence have been taken back, and those that have been left with the ruler of Chitral will enable him to reduce other Kafir tribes to the same level of slavery as the Kalashar, so that the object of Col. Lockhart's mission, so far as Kafiristan is concerned, may be deemed to be not only frustrated, but also that it has helped to further injure the interesting race that he was sent to protect from annihilation."

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY plot has been discovered in Poland against Russian authority. At Lodz and at other Polish towns the police have made about 300 domiciliary visits and arrested 70 persons including schoolmasters, journalists, students, and young women.

THE FOLLOWING paragraph appears in *Truth* :— "The Maharaja Dhuleep Singh goes out to India by next week's P. and O, steamer, and I hear that he has no intention of returning to England. The Maharaja will have to be very careful in his proceedings, or he will quickly get himself into the black-books of the Indian Government. I hear, however, that he has only been permitted to go back to India under rigorous conditions."

SEVERAL OF the refugees from Nepaul have now arrived at Bankipore, and they are said to give a very different account of the late revolution to that which has already appeared.

THE BOLAN Railway, in the extended meaning of the term, is, a contemporary states, pushing well on the completion, and sojourners in Quetta should be independent of bullock *gharries* for their supplies by the beginning of February. The lower section on the broad gauge—the original Bolan Railway—is complete, and now platelaying on the narrow gauge, through the intricate windings of the upper pass, is being proceeded with. It is to be hoped that the break-power employed on the completed line will be sufficient to prevent the now frequent running away of trains down the steep inclines.

THE RUSSIAN Government are doing their utmost to increase the harbour accommodation on the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff, more especially as outlets for the enormous and increasing grain and coal products of the Caucasian, Kuban, and Don provinces. The Minister of Ways and Communications appears to hold a *carte blanche* for the organisation of these projects.

WE TAKE the following from a contemporary :

"The Indian delegates had an interview on the 8th ultimo with Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of which they formulated the reforms which they were anxious to see in the British administration of India. Mr. Chamberlain asked them to which of the reforms they attached the greatest importance. If only one of those they desired could be obtained at present, did they desire that that one should be the opening of offices so that a greater number of natives could be employed?—Mr. Mudilyar (Madras) said certainly not; what they most desired to see was a reform of the Legislative Councils, in the direction of a real representation of natives thereon, and an increase of powers, so that they might be able to ask questions in reference to matters on which the people wanted information. They desired that the annual budget should be placed before the Legislative Council, and explanations given respecting it; and should there be a difference of opinion in the Executive, the House of Commons should decide between them, and not merely the Secretary of State for India.—Mr. Chamberlain asked in what way it was suggested that these representatives should be appointed.—Mr. Mudilyar said by means of the local boards and municipalities for the present. They did not ask now for the direct vote of the people.

FRIDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

IN CHINA the construction of railways is now recognised as a political necessity. Sir Robert Hart is organising an imperial railway department to be under his personal administration. Many changes will be introduced at the commencement of the Chinese new year in February next. The Marquis of Tseng has been appointed Minister for the Chinese Navy, with Herr Von Mollendorf as his Private Secretary.

MR. J. H. GARSTIN, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, was, on his return from Davikulum, via Periyakulum to Madras, waylaid and roughly handled by a gang of highway robbers numbering about 15 who, as Mr. Garstin himself says, 'looked tall, strong and athletic, and robbed him of all the things' he had with him at the time, save a few currency notes which the Knight errants declined to accept. They must be bold robbers indeed who could thus beard a veritable incarnation of justice and a prominent member of the heaven-born service to boot.

REVOLTING particulars of a foul tragedy comes from Rome :

At the Roman Criminal Court on Dec. 10, the trial commenced of the alleged murder of Domenico Poggi, a butcher of Monte Rotondo, whose remains hewn into pieces were found last May scattered in a wood near that town. The accused are Filippo Tozzi, a butcher of the same place, his wife Domenica, his son Antonio, and a married daughter Giudettu. The alledged motives are trade jealousy and hostility to the intended marriage of one of Filippo's daughters, Carolina with the deceased. The indictment sets forth that on the 7th of last May Dominico Poggi was entrapped into Tozzi's cellar, killed and cut in pieces by the accused, the remains being disposed of as above mentioned, while the blood was boiled into black puddings and sold in the shop. The son Antonio made a clean breast of the matter after his arrest, but now wishes to exonerate his accomplices, who in the dock reproached him bitterly. The cold-blooded cynicism with which he told the story of his crime in court provoked a storm of popular fury. The audience shouted, "Away with him to the scaffold!" while the confessed murderer, leaning over the dock, white with excitement, hissed out, "Here I am; tear me to pieces." He was dragged out of court by the Carabineers.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes in *Truth* :—I should like to know why General Prendergast, K. C. B., declined to use the cartridges supplied to him from England and Egypt, and took only those manufactured at the Indian Army arsenal at Dum-Dum? Was it because the greater portion of the ten million rounds sent out to him had already been shipped for Egypt and returned back into store, after being served out, because of their weak structure and tendency to jam in the rifles? The lesson of Abu Klea has evidently not been thrown away on General Prendergast. On the other hand, in the Afghan campaign but few complaints were made of the Dum Dum cartridges.

FEW people are aware that Longfellow added to his poetic gifts those of an artist, although the paintings of his son, Mr. Ernest Longfellow, are well known in America. It was so, however, and the biography which Mr. Samuel Longfellow is preparing will contain letters and various diaries written by the poet while in Europe, and illustrated with charming little pen and ink drawings, all of which will be reproduced *in facsimile*.

A PROPOSAL is under consideration, a Dublin correspondent says, to prepare a declaration or petition to the Queen and Houses of Parliament to be signed by every Loyalist in Ireland. The document would express the conviction that the severance of the union with Great Britain would be injurious to the best interests of the country. It would be signed by not only the resident gentry, the clergy, and officials, but the traders, farmers, artisans, and labouring classes who are suffering from the agitation for Home Rule.

AN INDIAN ASSOCIATION has been founded at Aberdeen under the presidency of Dr. Hunter, the newly elected M. P. for that town. The Association will co-operate with the Native public bodies in India.

A CONTEMPORARY'S correspondent from Habibpur draws attention to the following by no means unusual occurrence :—

"The other day a miserable accident took place here. Two shahibs, who come here regularly every Saturday and on holidays for hunting purposes and have their camps pitched in the Zemin of the poor village tenants, went out shunting in the east of the village, where there is no population. A bullet from one of their rifles went out of the mark and fell near the well of a villager, fortunately without injuring any body. Another random shot followed and this time pierced the left thigh of a poor Bagdi woman who was sitting, of course, in front of her house, and left her all but dead. When the injured party went to the *shahibs* to ask for redress, they passed the matter off with jokes and laughter. In the meantime the rifles were boxed and sent to Calcutta by the railway. The Police investigation proved as usual unsuccessful.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Neemuch says :— "A rifle match took place at that station between seven ladies of the station—seven rounds at a third class target. The shooting was good, Mrs. Tebbs, and Mr. Lincoln, making 31 points out of a possible 35. The match caused considerable excitement.

AN APPARATUS has been invented by means of which a train of vehicles, if fitted with the apparatus, can be altered from a broad to narrow guage, or *vice versa*, by merely passing them over a given length of permanent way arranged to the required specification. The invention is certainly a very

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useful one, and would save a deal of time now occupied in transhipping from one system to another.

THE NECESSITY for the eighth commandment is manifested more clearly than ever, when it is known. Even lightning may be, and actually is stolen. The leakage and loss occurring in the underground leads of the New York Edison electric lighting system, having attracted attention, enquiries were made, when it was discovered that numerous unprincipled persons had availed themselves of the opportunity to steal the electricity, and use it for operating motors, and for induction coils. It was found hardly necessary to establish a system of espionage to detect and punish the pilferers, the remedy being found in the following expedient :—Extra dynamos were coupled on, and a current thrown occasionally over the system, as strong as the safety catches would permit. By this means every induction coil and motor surreptitiously attached to the system received an extra current sufficient to burn or destroy it. In this manner the system has been occasionally cleared of all trespassers.

THE Benares Railway Bridge is being pushed on rapidly and will probably, they say, be finished by the end of September next. They mean September 1887.

A TOTALLY blind candidate attending one of the Poona Institutions has been successful in the recent Matriculation Examination.

THE latest news from the Tonkin Boundary Commission is that the parties were unable to proceed with their work during the unsettled state of the country.

SATURDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

IN HIS inaugural speech on the opening of the Punjab Public Library, Sir Charles Aitchison made some very sensible remarks. Adverting to Oriental Literature he said: "I would appeal to all, of whatever race or creed, who can appreciate all that oriental thought has effected in the past, to help us by contributions of oriental classics. The vital elements of all human knowledge, secular and sacred, have come from the East. As an English philosopher has said—'but for the light of civilization shed from the East, Europe, which is now the very light of the world, might have remained for ever a barren and unknown promontory of the primeval Asiatic continent. The East has still much to teach us; and even its old lessons, apart from their historical interests, are opening up to us, day by day, new and unlimited possibilities of intellectual comparison.'"

ANOTHER EUROPEAN has apparently succeeded in entering the precincts of the sacred city of Mecca. This is a Dr. Hourgrouze, a Netherland Scientist who has been for some time exploring in Arabia. Some Hadjis who have lately returned from Mecca state that he has been in the city without any disguise for upwards of four months and that he goes about openly with the Pasha and the Ulemas without molestation. The spirit of tolerance, evidently, is in the ascendant.

THERE HAS been another death in Bombay from Oyster poisoning. The victim was a European and his death occurred the morning following the fatal repast.

THE EXAMINATION of the first, second, and the fourth-year students of the Calcutta Medical College will commence at the College premises at the beginning of the next month, and that of the third and fifth-year students will be held at the University Hall on the 22nd February.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Cashmere, during his stay at Calcutta is said to have offered up *pujah* to the Goddess Kali at Kalighat, consisting of several Benares *saris*, Cashmere shawls and gold and silver coins, in all to the extent of from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000, besides presents to the Brahmins of the temple

THE CALCUTTA contingent of Volunteers for the Camp of Exercise, consisting of Captain Lackerstein commanding, Lieutenants Rei and Burn, 4 sergeants, 1 bugler, and 54 rank and file left Howrah by special train on Saturday before last. They were escorted to the station by the mounted infantry of the corps, the Pioneer Company, the band, and the rest of the regiment.

A COURSE of study in Eastern languages has been organised by the Asiatic section of the Russian Foreign Department, and military officers will have to study these languages.

WE ARE GLAD to learn from the *Indo-European Correspondence* that the proceeds of the Fancy Fair at the Zoological Gardens this year have been very handsome. Some stalls did remarkably well, and we do not hear that any had to complain.

STRANGE coincidences ! It was on the 25th November 1885 that King Alfonso breathed his last at the Castle of El Pardo, and it was on the 25th November 1879 he received his now widowed wife at the same castle when she first entered Spain. He was born on the 28th November at the Royal Palace, Madrid, and on the 28th November, twenty-eight years afterwards, his remains were brought to the same place. He married on the 29th and on the 29th his "mortal coil" was consigned to the Escurial vault. It was on the 25th November 1504 that Isabella died, she who founded the Spanish monarchy by her marriage with Ferdinand of Aragon, and four centuries later the son of another Isabella died possibly the last of his race.—*Indo-European Corresponpence*

THE Government of India has agreed to guarantee the Bombay Dock Extension Loan on the same terms as those which they offered in regard to the Kidderpore Dock scheme.

THE *Pioneer*, writing two or three days before it was known that it had been definitely decided to annex Burmah, said, it believed the following would be approved as regards the civil administration. Of course Mr. Cumberland helped him with the information. The division of the country into twelve districts, six northern and six southern. The former would be Magaung, Bhamo, and Chindwin to the north-east, north, and north-west respectively ; Sapenago, immediately north of Mandalay ; Ahlone, embracing the southern portion of the Chindwin valley, and, lastly, Mandalay. The southern districts would be Myingyan, Minhla, Pagan, all names now familiar, and Kyanksee, Yaw, and Nyingyan. Regarding the three last named, Kyanksee extends from the south of Ava eastwards to the Shan hills ; Yaw is on the extreme west above Minhla ; while Nyingyan is now a Burman province adjoining our Toungoo frontier. For administering these, two Commissioners and twelve Deputy Commissioners would be needed, and also twelve Police Superintendents.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 254 against 319 and 296 in the 2 preceding weeks and is also less by 36 than those of the corresponding week last year. The figure is less than the average of the last five years by 19. There were 32 deaths registered under the head of Cholera against 29 and 48 in the 2 preceding weeks. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints are moderate. The general mortality of the week was 30·5 against 38·4 in the preceding week per mille per annum.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office :—The return party of the Afghan Boundary Commission arrived at Galicha in the desert between the Helmund and Kushki on 31st December. All well. Remaining marches comparatively easy. Party expected at Quetta about 16th January.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *19th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : Magneto-Electric and Volta-Electric Induction concluded.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chundra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the *20th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday* the *21st Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : Introductory to Acoustics.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc. on *Friday*, the *22nd Inst.*, at 3-30 P. M.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Saturday*, the *23rd Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Calcium and Aluminium.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8 ; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4 ; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

January 16th 1886.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1886.

UPPER BURMA.

WE REVERT to this subject, not with a view to add any thing to what we have already said about it, but to notice the cause of the Burmese war as explained by His Excellency the Viceroy in his first speech on the Income Tax Bill. His Excellency complains of the native press labouring under a mistake. This is to a certain extent correct. That press has never had before it all the papers in connection with the case ; and could not be fairly expected to be well-informed. Such was, however, not the case with the Anglo-Indian Press ; but it does not in this respect fare better. It was our duty to read carefully all the information that issued in the columns of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, but we met with nothing that would in a civilized country be considered sufficient for a war with a neighbouring state. The semi-official organ, the *Englishman*, and the subsidized *Pioneer*—subsidized in the way of postage and early information, —wrote often and strongly ; but they relegated the moral and political aspects of the question to the limbo of sentimentalism, and harped on the single string of advantages for English commerce. They never attempted to justify the war, unless it be on the doctrine of Sir James Stephen, who holds that to be absolute justice which is beneficial to Englishmen. It was in the power of Government to issue a declaration of war, a procedure which no civilized Government ever neglects when dealing with civilized governments, and in India the British Government have generally adopted it. If the opinion of the subject races in this country was deemed at all a matter of consideration it would have been easy enough to issue a declaration, giving the reasons for war ; but this was not done. The omission might have been rectified in the annexation proclamation ; but this too was not done ; and if under the circumstances the native press labours under a mistake, the fault is due entirely to the reticence of Government, and not to any obtuseness or perverseness of the people. Mr. Hunter, the other day in his speech, or the "song of praises," as the *Statesman* calls it, said : "The constitution and circumstances of the Government of India almost preclude it from the prompt disclosures of its ground of action, which tend to keep public opinion in harmony with public policy in other dependencies of the British Crown. The native press has here to grope its way amid false rumours and ambiguous voices, stumbling over many errors before it reaches the truth. Your Lordship's declaration of policy last Monday will, therefore, profoundly influence public opinion throughout India." Mr. Hunter is a perfect master of the art of weaving fine, high-sounding sentences, and we have a proof of it, if one were needed, in the sentences quoted above ; but we fail to perceive any thing in them which can be looked upon in the way of a justification of the course followed by Government. There is nothing in "the constitution and the circumstances" of the Indian Government which stands in the way of publishing a declaration of war, or of giving the reasons for an annexation. Lord Dalhousie never found

any difficulty in publishing his reasons for annexing Oudh. We may be very obtuse, but we must confess we fail to perceive the supreme wisdom of leaving the native press "to grope its way amid false rumours and ambiguous voices, stumbling over many errors before it reaches the truth." Falsehood, ambiguity, and error are always prejudicial to truth, and no civilized honest Government, which seeks the welfare of the people placed under it, follows a course which multiplies error. No secrecy at all was wanted when the annexation was made, and had the Government at all cared for the good opinion of the people of this country, both prince and peasant, it could have with perfect safety and propriety given out the circumstances which compelled it or rendered it expedient to annex Burma. It would have been infinitely more appropriate than the *sic volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas* which was given out in the proclamation. We do not know if Mr. Hunter, as a member of the Legislative Council, had access to the secrets of the Foreign Office, and was familiar from the beginning with the policy of Government. If he was not, and depended upon his faith until the light broke in upon him after hearing the Viceroy's speech the other day, he is, to say the least, very easily satisfied. Not to be unjust to Mr. Hunter we reproduce that part of His Excellency's speech which bore upon the Burmese invasion. His Excellency said:

"As to the Burmese war, though this is not perhaps a very fitting opportunity for explaining the policy of the Government, there are one or two observations it might be opportune for me to make in regard to it. That our proceedings in the matter have been almost unanimously approved of in England has long since been sufficiently apparent. In this country, however, a different view has been taken of the affair by a considerable proportion of the native press. That this should be the case has not at all surprised me, and I readily admit that the instinctive aversion so many of our native friends have shown to the Mandalay expedition has been both natural and reasonable. As a general principle, it is not desirable that either the limits or the political and financial responsibilities of the Indian Empire should be extended, and every Indian tax-payer is perfectly justified in apprehending that every war, no matter upon how moderate a scale it may be conducted, or how successful its issue, must add to the public burdens. Nor, indeed, can we expect that those larger and predominant considerations, which dictated the line of action we have followed, should be present to the minds of the great mass of the Indian people. To them Burma is a remote and foreign country. The history of our relations with the Government of King Theebaw during the past years is alike indifferent and unknown to them, and we must not be suprised if the inhabitants of Lahore, or of Trichinopoly, Benares or Multan should fail to remember that for thirty years Lower Burma has formed an integral part of the Indian Empire; that it has contributed its full share, and, as the Burmese allege, more than its full share, of taxation to the Imperial Exchequer; and that anything which affects its security or welfare must of necessity prove of as deep concern to the Government of India as if it lay in the heart of Her Majesty's Indian possessions. A variety of concurrent circumstances made it only too evident that the future of Lower Burma would be seriously compromised unless we came to some satisfactory understanding with the Government of Mandalay in respect to the various outstanding complaints which for years past we had been vainly preferring to the Burmese King. An honest and sincere endeavour was made to reach an amicable settlement, but our well meant intentions were frustrated by the folly of the Ruler, and we were forced very reluctantly to undertake the conquest of the country.

Now, we have in this passage two reasons given, the "compromising the future" of Lower Burma and "a variety of concurrent circumstances," not disclosed. The first, however, was never thought of before, and no sane man can ever be "profoundly influenced" by the assertion that the future of any part of Her Majesty's dominion was ever threatened by a King who was totally unable to hold his own in safety; and the second is not consistent with the ultimatum which was sent to King Theebaw. That document demanded that the King should accept the protection of the British Government and allow an officer of that Government to arbitrate in the case of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation. Practically this was a demand to give up, for no reason assigned, his independent sovereignty, and to sue in a British Court for justice in connexion with a private claim arising in his own dominion during its independence, a procedure which a protected chief like the Nizam is not subjected to; and in neither can we see any thing like a very cogent argument and good policy. We have the firmest conviction in the justice and fair dealing of our noble Viceroy, and we feel certain that, either he had very good grounds for the war, which he has hitherto kept back from the public, or that he was overruled by higher authorities; but, situated as we are at present, we cannot say that the explanation given is sufficient. Doubtless the Burma Blue Book, when published in course of the next six months or so under orders of the House of Commons, will lay the case clearly before us. But till then the matter, to say the least, appears under an ugly aspect, and this is due entirely to the reticence of our rulers, and their refusal to take the public into confidence.

WARDS' ESTATES.

THE Resolution on the Administration Report of the Wards' and Attatched Estates for 1884-5 has been delayed owing to delays in the submission of Reports by the Commissioners, the blame for delay being said to rest with the Managers. There were 107 Wards' estates and 99 attached estates as compared with 113 and 93 in the past year. The year began with an arrear demand from these estates on account of rent and cesses of Rs. 50,68,046. The current demand for the year was Rs. 52,56,826. The total demand, arrear and current, was thus Rs. 1,03,24,872. Out of this demand the collections amounted to Rs. 48,93,923, while Rs. 14,14,567 were remitted. The balances outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 40,21,638. "Exceptional difficulties are said to have been experienced in collection by reason of the radically bad system on which zemindars have kept their accounts, and the consequent uncertainty as to the demands really valid." No Administration Report or Government Resolution can possibly be complete unless the poor Zemindar comes in for his share of 'flings;' but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the provisions of the Tenancy Act regarding accounts and receipts will no doubt effect an improvement. The Lieutenant-Governor takes opportunity to remark that even if no higher considerations were involved, punctual payment of the State dues should be regarded as imperative, because of the unremunerated services rendered to those estates by the district and other higher officers of Government. But unremunerated services need not have been made so much of, as we read that "building, survey and settlement charges included, the total expenditure classified under the head of management amounted to Rs 6,26,726, making up a percentage of 11·9 on the current rent and cess demands." So long as the wards have actually to pay these high management charges it does not matter to them in the least whether the paternal Government graciously provides the "unremunerated services of high officials." The private Zamindar, who is under no obligation of "unremunerated services" like these, may well be thankful that he can manage his ruined estates at a much lesser cost. It is all but notorious that Government management of Wards' Estates does not always leave the estate coffers in a particularly flourishing state, and it need not be wondered, if after what has fallen from the Board of Revenue, the extravagance of managers, over whose arbitrary conduct there is practically no check, obviates all surplus, and brings on a deficit on the plea of agricultural and other improvements. Complaining of the insufficiency of expenditure on improvements, the Board observes that "it is believed that the action of managers in this respect is influenced by the example of the less intelligent of the private owners of land, and that they do not always sufficiently realize that it is the policy of Government rather to expend on remunerative works than to hoard the surplus accumulation of Wards' Estates. Many Managers also want both the will and the ability to plan and supervise works of agricultural improvement." We may now expect to see the Managers who have thus been taken to task fairly launched in a sea of "improvements" which will sweep away all surpluses. One should have expected that some notice would have been taken of the huge Tikari and Burdwan scandals; but discretion is the better part of valour; all reference to them has been discreetly avoided.

The remarks which the Board makes regarding the condition of the tenantry in Wards' Estates are well worthy of attention. The Board says: "The condition of the tenantry was good during the year in the Eastern Divisions, Chittagong, and Dacca, and also, with some exceptions, in Orissa. In Bhagulpore, Rajshahye, Patna, Chota Nagpore, and the Presidency Division it varied a great deal on different estates with the character of the harvests. In Burdwan the partial failure of the crops caused some distress on all estates, and to the poorer class of ryots the year is said to have been one of considerable embarrassment. The relations between the managing agency and the ryots have been generally satisfactory." We are glad to hear that the relations between the managing agency and the ryots have been satisfactory. We should like, however, to know whether these 'satisfactory' relations are in any way dependent upon the large *remissions* which were made by the managing agency. We have shown above that upwards of fourteen laks of Rupees were remitted.

In resolutions on previous Wards' Report the Lieutenant-Governor called attention to the necessity of examining the accounts of Wards' Estates and writing off them all balances which were clearly irrecoverable. "Effective action has now been taken in the direction indicated, and the large sums written off as irrecoverable are a noticeable feature of the year's administration. Twelve lakhs and forty thousand rupees of the total amount remitted were written off in the two estates of Srinagar in Bhagulpore and Sultangacha in Burdwan. It is mentioned that much enquiry remains to be made in the Dhankoora estate with regard to the doubtful and disputed balances which are set down as amounting to Rs. 1,96,366. The Board point out that at the end of the year the balances due from all estates under manage-

ment amounted to 70 per cent. of their income, and they remark that "a balance of this amount, that is, of seven to eight months' rent and cesses, may be considered as normal in Wards' Estates *under present conditions*. The arrears on Government estates at the end of 1884-85 amounted to 43 per cent. of the current demand, or five months' income. The Lieutenant-Governor does not clearly understand what meaning the Board wish to convey by the words which he has italicised in this quotation, but it seems to him that from a system of fair and equitable rents and good administration we are justified in expecting that the normal balance should be very considerably less than 70 per cent." We invite the attention of our good contemporary of the *Statesman* to this passage. It will afford, we hope, convincing proof of the fact we noticed some time ago of the zemindars never in the long run realising more than 70 per cent. of their dues. The system of 'writing off" may put the ryots in a good humour, and show a clean balance sheet, but, we are afraid, it will not conduce much to the benefit of the Wards. The system under the management of a so called energetic officer will sweep off at a stroke much of the *recoverable* balances along with the *irrecoverable*. The system cannot be too jealously watched. It is a matter of great surprise that under the present effective management of the Board, the balances due from the estates amounted to 70 per cent of their income. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that under good administration the balances would be considerably less than 70 per cent.; but we can confidently assert that if 'the system of *good administration*,' which His Honor recommends, be carried into effect, the 'satisfactory relations' between the managing agency and the ryots would no longer be heard of. We cannot denounce too strongly the system under which such large balances are left outstanding at the end of the year. If these balances are allowed to accumulate for two years consecutively, the managing agency would feel justified, under the instructions of His Honor, to "write these off" as 'irrecoverable' apart from the legal limitation of three years. It will be seen, therefore, how the system of 'writing off' will do incalculable mischief under the present conditions, and it is urgently necessary to provide suitable checks in carrying it out.

Speaking of the education of the Wards, the Resolution says: "Minors of a suitable age are as a rule educated in the zillah and other schools of their own districts, but to those whose incomes admit of it a special tutor is attached. Other minors are being educated at various colleges, private tutors being also occasionally employed to instruct and direct them in their studies. When each minor reaches the age of 18, he is then, in addition to the ordinary subjects, taught the principles of zemindari business, and practically inducted into the management of his own estate." We wish we could say that the education of the minors is sufficiently cared for. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt on this subject. The general feeling is that the education of the minors is neglected. With the abolition of the Wards' Institution the education of minors is steadily deteriorating, and we would draw the serious attention of the Bengal Government to this subject.

Discussion, of principles which should guide the managing agency in administering Wards' Estates largely occupied the pages of previous Reports and Resolutions. These have now given place to the record of their practical application. We wish the public were favored with detailed information regarding the manner in which the principles which were enunciated in previous reports have been carried out. The facts given us are so meagre that we are unable to form a correct estimate of the benefit which the Estates have derived from the practical working of the principles laid down. Let us hope, however, hoping against hope, that the history of each succeeding year will be a history of continued advancement in material prosperity.

THE JODHPORE STATE.

We find from the last Administration Report of the Jodhpore State that the area of the principality is 37,000 square miles, containing a population of 1,746,802 souls. This gives about 48 persons per square mile. Jodhpore then has not much to boast of with regard to the density of population. Those who are familiar with the populous districts of Bengal and Oudh will look upon Jodhpore almost as a desert. It is a significant fact that the number of females is considerably less than males. In Marwar the number of females is 170,984 less than males, while in Mallani,—another Division of the State—the number of females is only 66,138 out of a population of 148,326. Those who know the peculiar marriage customs of the Rajputs will not be surprised at the paucity of females in Rajputana; still we should have been glad if the Report under notice had attempted to give an explanation of the fact to which we have drawn attention.

We find mention in the Report of a Court of Sirdars. The name is imposing, and we naturally associate with it the privileges and prerogatives of the ancient feudal chiefs of Rajputana. We can find nothing clear in the Report regarding its constitution and the part it plays in the State machinery. It appears that it is a Court of appeal, but whether it decides ordinary cases of appeal, or whether it takes cognisance of those cases of dispute which arise between the chiefs, the Report leaves us entirely in the dark.

The revenue during the last year amounted to Rs. 38,61,141, and the expenditure to Rs. 38,18,926. Thus there was a small surplus of Rs. 42,215. The revenue of the State, we are informed, as compared with that of H. H. the Maharaja Takht Singh's time, has nearly doubled, but in spite of this increase in revenue, the debt of the State was about 50 lacs. Within the last six years nearly forty lacs have been liquidated, and we are assured that there is every prospect of the remainder being paid off within a short time. If the present economy be maintained, the whole amount of debt will probably be cleared in another ten years.

The two largest sources of Revenue in the Jodhpore State, we find, were 'Sales of Durbar Salt,' and *Sayer*" or Customs." The revenue derived from the former source was Rs. 11,55,000, while from the latter the receipts were Rs. 9,53,000. It will be seen that both these are indirect taxes, and the incidence of the taxation is small. The third large item of revenue is known as "Hawala receipts." The *Hawala* receipts are derived from *Khalsa* villages, which are evidently under the direct management of the State. The amount credited to the State on this head was Rs. 5,30,462. These are what may be called crown lands, and the Maharaja of Jodhpore has direct control over them. The revenue which these lands yield is not large, and it is clear that the whole of this amount is got from ordinary rents, which are not so high as in British territories. The mode in which the *khalsa* lands were administered, before the present system of administration based upon an English model was adopted, may be seen from the following: "Khalsa were, for purposes of collection, (1) farmed out in groups to contractors for a certain number of years, (2) let to the village choudhuries in contract for a certain period, (3) given in charge of certain high officials for a term, from whom no accounts were demanded, and (4) managed in *khalsa*, that is to say, the revenue was collected by the Dewan from these villages direct from year to year. A great portion of the villages were farmed out to contractors for a lump sum, every year, a certain sum was paid on account, and at the end of the term of contract, the accounts were settled, the contractors and choudhuries receiving such remissions as it was decided they were entitled to. This was the old system, but all this has been changed, and a European officer is put in charge of the Settlement Department, who of course will introduce modern ideas of "progress and improvement" into the agrarian economy of the State, and in no long time we may hear of a "Tenancy Act" being passed by the Maharaja for the benefit of his tenants.

The fourth large item is known as 'Rekh.' This is tribute collected from the Jagirdars or Sirdars, who hold their estates in subinfeudation. The total amount due during the year was 22,69,159, or nearly two thirds of the entire revenue of the State. Of this amount only Rs. 7,26,294 were realised, and thus the amount unrealised was Rs. 15,42,861. If the rents of the khalsa lands, and the amounts receivable from the feudal chiefs be duly collected, the Jodhpore State would have very little necessity, we see, to resort to other modes of taxation. With the small Salt-tax it will have ample funds to meet all its demands. But the feudal chiefs, in all ages and countries, have been troublesome people to deal with, and the Jodhpore Jagirdars form no exception to the rule. The number of Jagirdars paying tribute to the Marwar Durbar is 1,216, and they pay very grudgingly, it seems, the amounts due rom them to the Maharaja. We are happy to learn that the definition of the Jagirdars' powers, which was the subject of a wearisome discussion, and gave considerable trouble, during the latter part of the year, has been through the persistent and laudable exertions of Maharaj Pratap Singh brought to a satisfactory conclusion. "The experience of the last six months," says the Report, "shows that the definition and systematising of these powers has proved to be very beneficial, and has answered expectations. In fact, jagirdars are now becoming more careful of their reputation, and more sensible of their great responsibilities and duties towards the ryots whom God has been pleased to entrust to their charge." This is so far satisfactory and let us hope that the troubles of the States are at an end, and that the relations between the feudal lords and their Chief will henceforth be satisfactory.

Education is, we are told, in a very backward state in the country. "In Marwar, as in other native states of Rajputana," we quote from the Report under notice, "the people seldom bestir themselves, even for objects which they desire, without an impulse being first given by theDarbar. When this is done, they will exert themselves for the accomplishment of the measures designed. Marwar, with a population of a million and three quarters has comparatively very few schools. There are, excluding Malani, only five schools in number, viz. :—3 of them located in the city of Jodhpur, and 2 at Pali, attended by 536 students; the average daily attendence of the institutions is thus given by the Superintendent:—(1.) Jodhpore Darbar School 226; (2.) Jodhpore Nobles Schools 13; (3.) Jodhpore Hindi Branch School 174; (4.) Anglo-Vernacular School at Pali 44; (5.) Hindi Branch School at Pali 49. The annual cost to the State for educating 636 students during the year under report, was Rs. 9,225-8-0, or Rs. 14-8-1 for educating each pupil. The greater part of the amount was absorbed by the Jodhpore Darbar School. Since the establishment of this Institution, the number of students who have appeared at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University is 19, out of which only 9 have passed successfully, and all of them have been employed by the State. Besides the passed students, the Darbar has not been slow to employ other students who have attained some proficiency. I have much pleasure in stating that 29 old students of the Raj Schools are in the Raj service. Of those who left School after passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, four are employed on the Jodhpore Railway, 1 in the Educational Department, 1 as a Clerk in the Customs Department, 3 as paid candidates and under-going instruction in different departments. Of students who left School without passing the Entrance Exmination, 6 have obtained employment in the Educational Department of the Darbar; 6 are employed in Railway Service; 2 have obtained appointments in the Customs Department; 1 in the Mahkama Khas; 1 in the Appellate Court; 1 in the Public Works Department; 2 as Pargana Hakims; and 1 in the Postal Department." The totals of schools given in this statement do not evidently include the private *chatusals*.

Colonel Percy W. Powlett, the Resident, Western Rajputana, and the ruler of the Jodhpore State seem to be on the very best terms with each other. "The Durbar," says the Report, "is under a deep debt of gratitude to him for the wise counsels and instruction which the Durbar has received from him from time to time for the administration of the State, and for the warm and sincere interest which he evinces in the proceedings of the Durbar, and in the progress and welfare of the people of Marwar." We are bound to take this as the language of sincerity. We wish other Residents and Political Agents would follow the example thus worthily shown by Colonel Powlett.

THE BASTI QUESTION.

III.

THE Basti, as we have seen before, does not grow out of the Town. It is not like an offshoot which only needs to be cropped from time to time, so that the town would be kept in regular order. It is the Basti and the Town which both grow out of the village. At least it does so here in India. No town of purely Indian growth that we know of presents the slightest traces of a regular design in its laying out. Hence it is that we are so little alive to the exigencies of town life. To understand, therefore, the causes of Basti disorder, we must look into how the Indian village is formed. And it is to the village also that we have to look for the reason of certain malformations of our towns. The Indian village may well be compared to an endogen adding layer after layer of thatched houses from within as each old homestead splits from generation to generation under the operation of the Hindu law of succession. But when this same village gets petrified into a town, it passes on to assume the exogenous form of growth. Then the layers are added on the outside and there is also a coating of bark without it. Much as you may wash and wipe it there would always be this external wrapper, frail, rough and dirty looking. This rind of a Suburb may be pushed out—peeled off or cut into, but it will re-appear again and again until it is time for the town itself to pass out of sight and attention.

In addition to the growth by division of units the formation of the Hindu village is governed by another circumstance, namely, that of female seclusion. We have seen how this condition tends to disturb the frontage of the huts and the position of streets and lanes in bastis. We shall now draw attention to how it affects the conservancy of both the town and the basti. But in order to explain this factor of our civic life, we must first clear the ground by mentioning that we can speak, as Hindus only, of these in full detail. The facts of Mahomedan seclusion may be different for aught we know. The Hindu seclusion does not hinder the female from going out of the house: it is only necessary that she must not be seen by males beyond certain prohibited degrees of relationship. And here we can see that it is once more the conditions of our domestic life which override those of our civic life For the ideal of the Hindu village would be one in which the *andar* (female apartments) of all houses should open into a common centre so that that centre, however spacious, might be in the exclusive enjoyment of the sex. Where such a centre does not exist, the seclusion becomes greater than the rules of society would require. This centre ought to contain at least one good tank, and to shut out such a tank from the use of neighbours (of the female sex) would be an offence against society, no matter how strongly you may legislate in matters of Easement and Prescription. When the village is so incommodiously framed as to be without the advantages of such a centre, those who can afford it would enclose their Zenana tanks, not so much because it was private property as because the gaze of males could not be otherwise prevented. Many, however, would in such cases have to resort to tanks frequented by males, but observing time-honored rules which liberty-loving foreigners wanted, would, perhaps, delight in ignoring. The tank, however, in the normal condition of affairs is more or less of the nature of a common property in the village, but unlike common property, as it is understood by Europeans, it cannot call for public attention, much less general contribution towards its keeping and cleanliness. As in course of time one tank gets out of order some other is resorted to, and the legal owner, who can afford the cost, is left to repair the old one. We have spoken of the tank in relation to the requirements of the females. But those of the males are no less pressing. The family discloses a patriarchal state of society in which the assertion, of private rights is simply out of the question and the public do not at all understand their own responsibilities. Thus the Basti tanks become a nuisance from the very condition of our society, as formed upon the basis of village life.

The condition of tanks and the character of streets are only part of the affairs of village conservancy. But the facts about these matters will amply suggest how the privy accommodation would be much more neglected. In the ideal village the secluded centre would naturally be made use of for this purpose by the females, and all attempts at interference from the other half of the village would be looked upon much in the same way as any discussions in European Society on crinolines. corsets and coiffures. The subject, it is true, is never beyond criticism, and Hindu criticism generally takes the form of calling names beyond the limits of "present company." But criticism in a matter like this does no good without conservancy arrangements of a certain detailed kind. Moreover, if the secluded centres are let alone for the use of the female sex, the less secluded quarters and especially the *maidan* or arable land, usually surrounding a village, is resorted to by the males, to the no small inconvenience of any outside public, *i. e.* if any such were to pry into these matters. Criticism consequently means only blaming the mote in other people's eyes. Add to this, the difficulty of having—affording for, and, above all, regulating—the *mehter's* assistance, and it would be easy to conceive how the conservancy or want of conservancy in Hindu villages grows into the magnitude of the Basti nuisance.

It would be said that the modern municipalities are trying their best to meet the wants of the people which are thus shown to gravitate towards an intensely insanitary condition, and that it is the fault of the people that they do not sufficiently co-operate with the public efforts at civic cleanliness. But it ought to be remembered that there is an awful gulf between those who are making these efforts, and those for whose sake, or fault, such efforts are called forth. It would carry us too far off from our subject to show how this gulf is not of our making, but the facts may well be pondered upon to show why legislation, whether civic, provincial or imperial, will be long in reaching those who have been accustomed to a zenana in the family, and to secluded centres and zenana (*khirki*) lanes in the village.

Quite germane to the foregoing fact is the character evinced in our pucca houses to which such importance is attached in contradistinction with the Basti. The ideal of a house in the village is a *chatuhsala* or *chaubari* in which four thatched huts or Bangalow look upon a *uthan* at the centre. This when converted into a pucca house becomes the well-known *bhadrasana* with a quadrangle in the centre; and every Hindu who sets about building a pucca house either constructs, or contemplates to gradually construct, a square of the kind. There is the germinal idea firmly imbedded in the heart and mind of the

Hindu with the crust of generations reaching far behind the oldest antiquity of Europe, and plant it wherever you will, and nurture it, as your fancy dictates, but the result will be all the same. The Pucca house once formed becomes hard to be renewed, despite the exigencies of partition: and partition is thus warded off as long as possible. But ultimately it does take place, and then, be it remembered, it has to be done with metes and bounds not by an out and out sale and division of the proceeds. Now, again, the frontages change, as in the case of thatched houses, and the unwieldy square is ultimately converted into a block of cells devoid of all plan or system. Again, we find the cornices of adjoining houses like the eaves of huts, touching one another, and every niche and corner turned into a receptacle of rubbish. And, finally, we see here, as in every other case, the common wants gradually passing out of attention and eventually affording a sanction of time-honored practice for any extent of personal untidyness. We have said that this disorderly condition shows the difficulty of breaking off from past traditions. And the reason of it is this: The *chauk*, like the village, is adopted to communal life of the old patriarchal type. Here there is no provision for sitting-room or for drawroom. The chief object of anxiety is female seclusion, and that is always carefully attended to. Even those who are least disposed to appreciate the past ought to admit that even among the poorest with us two couples will never sleep in the same room. The awful demoralization of the overcrowded houses of European towns is here simply unknown. But all the recent difficulties arising from the impossibility of holding on to the joint family, are as much ignored, in the case of our pucca houses, as the points of civil cleanliness are ignored in them and in the Bastis. The City of palaces goes on building palace after palace, oblivious of the law of equal succession, and palace after palace is converted into a caravanserai for an effete brotherhood. Men go on sleeping in the drawing-room, making bed-posts of their richly painted walls, and dining in the *uthan*. Each house must sink half its cost in forming the *Puja dalan*, regardless of the house-rate. And, when the partition takes place —this bug-bear of a *dalan* is tolerated as an ordinance of supernal destiny. But to return: where such is the character of the urban structure—is it not natural that the Basti formation should be no better than what it is: and when the urban structure cannot be modified upon a rational basis, is it not pure wantonness to divert all the public attention to the improvement of Bastis? The reason is clear. Englishmen do not know enough, or are not concerned for, the interior of pucca houses, the town proper of the locality. But the Bastis offend them from their external appearance of squalor and filth; and to the Basti, therefore, they direct their attention and energy. The saintanry argument may or may not be sound but is simply out of proportion as applied to Bastis. Who does not know that the Barra Bazar and the Chandni Chowk are as great nuisances as any Basti? Who does not see that the Municipal Market in certain parts stinks as bad, of an afternoon, as the proximity of the dirtiest quarters? And yet these things are tolerated cooly enough, and the stigma is attached only to the Bastis and the Suburbs. We do not desire to extenuate the Basti evil. But we feel bound to point out that the sort of action taken with it is but calculated to perpetuate that evil in corners beyond the limits of public inspection. The people ought to be educated up to the higher standard of cleanliness. But if, instead, they are forced into external propriety by party agitation and unconscionable legislation the consequent sense of injustice and oppression will only tend to aggravate the evil or retard its lasting cure.

PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PRESS.

WE ARE PRETTY well accustomed to see responsible officers and heads of Government passing over slightingly the steady development of public opinion in this country, which is one of the most healthy and hopeful signs of the times, and we are not surprized at the remarks of the Presidency Commissioner under the head of *Public Feeling and the Press* in the last year's Administration Report. But it is as well to draw attention to senseless remarks like these, not that they are of any particular value or significance, but because they may assist our countrymen in avoiding the treacherous quagmires and pitfalls that lie strewn in their way of political advancement. Mr. Smith does not actually emulate Mr Samuells of Furreedpore, whose opinion, about ignorance being the mother and nurse of loyalty, we had occasion of discussing lately. But for a spirit of unfriendliness and a keen desire to discredit all political movements in which natives are concerned the following extract is hardly to be excelled:

"Public feeling, as I remarked in my last year's report, is generally confined to a small section of the community, *viz*, the upper and the educated classes. The mass of the people are seldom affected by anything which does not touch their purse and the practical concerns of their daily life. They care little, if at all, whether the Municipal Chairman is elected or appointed by Government, and have no anxiety to enlist as volunteers. As regards the Tenancy Act, the ryots know nothing of it, and most are still ignorant of even the provisions of the original Act X of 1859. *The agitation on legislative or other Government measures, of which we read and hear so much, are not the results of actual outbursts of public feeling, but are generally got up by missionaries from Calcutta, who are either connected with some Press or Association.*

'Mr. Hopkins of Nuddea thus describes how these agitations are generally got up in his district: A discussion of political or legislative interest is taken up by a few young Bengalis in Calcutta connected with the Press, one of whom writes to a friend in Krishnagur to get up a demonstration here in favour of his views. A meeting is called in a schoolhouse, and is attended by one or two landlords who wish to pass as patriots and leaders of society, a few rising pleaders who wish to make speeches, and a large number of boys who wish to hear them. A considerable sum of money is promised at the meeting in support of the agitation, but not a rupee is actually paid, nor is there perhaps any intention to pay. The post is considered too slow for the publication of this meeting and its results to the world. A message is wired to some of the Calcutta dailies, and on the following morning we read below Reuter's telegrams regarding war and rumours of war, another announcing that an influential and largely-attended meeting had been held at Kishnagur and some thousands of rupees subscribed on the spot to promote the agitation.

'The approach of the Russians to the Indian frontier is discussed among the educated classes. There is full confidence in the power of England to keep them at bay; *and the few who talk of volunteering have no serious expectation of having to face in arms the enemies of the State, either in the neighbourhood of their homes or on the frontiers of Afghanistan.*'"

Mr. Paul, the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, however, does some slight justice to the Press:

"It is gratifying to see that the tone of both the English and the Native Press towards each other has changed for the better, and that there is not that bitterness of feeling which characterised its utterances when the agitations raised by the Ilbert Bill ran high. There are no doubt exceptions to this conciliatory spirit both in the one Press and in the other; but the general tendency is now to make up past differences and to strive for the common good of all. The tone of the Native Press, although thoroughly loyal, is, from the nature of things, in standing opposition to government measures and to its officers; but this is a condition from which it may be said that Government derives an advantage, owing to the free discussion that thereby arises for the better eliciting of truth."

It is noticeable that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has no remarks of his own to offer, but contents himself by approvingly quoting the good natured remarks of the Commissioner. If in the most advanced and enlightened Division of Bengal, public opinion were really so poor and untrustworthy as the above remarks would seem to imply, there would indeed have been some cause of apprehension. But we are fortunately not so badly off, and the very officers who indite merest rubbish like this, must be well aware of the fact as well as their chief who approvingly quotes their remarks, or else they would not have been at pains to refute the idea that public opinion in this country is gaining strength and ground every day. The Lieutenant-Governor prudently refrains from making any remarks on the Press in general, but merely quotes Mr. Smith—in whose opinion in respect of the *Native* papers there is still much room for improvement—from which we believe, we are to understand that *non*-native papers are all as perfect as things human can possibly be and that the Lieutenant-Governor does not credit Mr. Paul's statement that there *are* exceptions to the conciliatory spirit both in the Enlish Press and in the Native. We wonder if His Honor reads the Eurasian paper, the *Bengal Times*

THE DEBATE ON THE INCOME TAX BILL.

THE standing orders of the Legislative Council of India require that debates in it should be opened by the junior member and carried on successively by other members according to their rank. Thus no opportunity is given to a junior member to reply to any remarks that may fall from a senior. It often happens that when a debate opens a junior member has nothing to say, but he would be glad to comment on some thing which drops from a senior. This, however, he is not allowed to do; but if he speaks not on his turn he is never after allowed an opportunity to say his say. This absolutely precludes discussion, and debates become quite hollow—a mere matter of show, or of reading out individual opinions without reference to those of others, except of course in the cases of the mover of the Bill and the President. Such was the case on Monday last in connexion with the motion to refer the Income Tax Bill to a Select Committee. The standing orders provide for a debate on the introduction of a Bill, to discuss whether the principle of the Bill should be adopted or not, but in the case of the Income Tax Bill no such discussion took place, no one member thinking it fit to question its principle. On Monday last the question at issue was whether the Bill should go to a Select Committee or not, and some of the Hon'ble Members, without moving any amendment, thought fit to deliver their respective opinions without any apparent object. The display, we can scarcely call it a debate, was

opened by Dr. Hunter, who descanted on the wisdom of the Government in strengthening the North-West Frontier of the empire, annexing Burma, selecting the Income tax in lieu of other forms of taxation to add to the financial resources of the Government, in fact *de rebus omnibus et quibusdam aliis*, but little on the immediate question before the Council. Wicked people describe it as a gratuitous circulation of the butterboat, *apropos* of—of—of the first person singular.

Mr. Steel, who followed, was more in earnest. He spoke, as became him, on the commercial aspect of the question. Even at the risk of being "looked upon as another Balaam" he attacked the "vulnerable side" of the Finance Minister—the duty on rice. He demonstrated very ably that a four anna addition to the salt tax would have obviated the necessity of the odious Income Tax, which, however, he preferred to the License Tax. He thinks that there is no likelihood of the price of the rupee going below Is. 6d., a forecast which, we are afraid, will share the fate of that which some time ago ridiculed the idea of the rupee ever going down below 1s. 9d.

Mr. Quinton wanted to put a stopper on Mr. Steel. He held that, like the House of Lords, the Legislature here should either accept or reject as a whole money bills brought forward by the Executive Government. The doctrine if strictly adhered to would render the appointment of a Select Committee supererogatory. He strongly denounced the idea of adding to the salt tax, but the Finance Minister only reserves that resource for a "more pressing occasion." The theory seems to be "let us have the Income Tax now, and we can have the salt-tax addition on a future occasion." The force of "more pressing occasion" is of course a matter of opinion, and is always as good as India rubber.

Mr. Evans spoke as a dilettante. His heart was not in the matter, but there is great truth in some of his remarks. We specially commend the following :

"That the comparatively small sum of money now required can be raised by this means I do not doubt; but unless extreme discretion and tact be exercised in the working of this tax, it will create a maximum of irritation with a minimum of results. The great difficulty of introducing and working such a tax as this in an Eastern country, and the great danger of oppression by agents open to bribes are so evidently present to the minds of the Finance Minister and your Excellency that I need not enlarge upon them. I will only say that this tax is a reed which it will be dangerous and unsafe to lean too heavily on. I am not unmindful that the license tax has been in existence for some time, but I doubt if its working can be called satisfactory in Bengal; but its existence does no doubt render easier the introduction of this more extended system; and I hope if the tax is worked in the direction of leniency and without too many changes of assessment, for change and unrest is of all things most abhorrent to the eastern mind, the people will settle down under it. But to attempt to make it yield its fullest results will be disastrous, and it will, I fear, never occupy the same place in our system as its namesake does in England."

Mr. Goodrich had nothing to say on the general principle of the Bill, and said as much. Babu Peary Mohan Mukerji opened his speech by dwelling on the advantages of an annual debate on the Budget. He thought the financial condition of the country at the present moment was not such as to require the immediate passing of the Bill. Adverting to certain remarks of Sir A. Colvin, he showed that the finances would be in a better position next year, and that Upper Burma, instead of proving an incubus, would in all probability be found to be quite as paying as Lower Burma. Should the Government find it impossible to carry on the affairs of the State without immediately passing the Income Tax Bill, he suggested that it should be made temporary. His remarks under this head were thoroughly judicious and business-like. He said :

At any rate, I venture to express a hope that, as the increased expenditure which has made the present measure of taxation necessary is of a temporary character, as the provincial arrangements now in force will expire at the end of the ensuing year, as matters in Burma are still unsettled, and as your Excellency contemplates appointing a Financial Commission to make a careful revision of our Imperial and Provincial expenditure, your Excellency will be pleased to put off the enactment of any permanent financial measure till the next year. With all its merits, the present measure will leave the incidence of direct taxation in a state of great inequality. The poorest cultivator of the soil will pay a cess of more than 3 per cent. on his profits, while a certain class of persons in the enjoyment of an income of more than Rs. 1,000 a year will pay no direct tax whatever to the Imperial Exchequer. It is, besides, a question worthy of further consideration whether one of the permanent sources of our revenue should be an income-tax, which such a high authority as Sir Charles Trevelyan described as "a potent but imperfect fiscal machine," that "should be regarded as the great financial resources of the country," and which, Mr. Massey said, should never be resorted to except under emergent circumstances.

We earnestly wish that the Select Committee will take these suggestions into their serious consideration. Imposing new taxes is always an unpleasant task, but the Viceroy would be able to gild the pill, if he could follow the counsels of his native counsellor. For ourselves we would add, let the minimum be 2,000 Rs. and we would not object to the tax; as it stands at present we cannot but denounce it.

Mr. Mandlik, coming from Bombay, the largest seat of Indian commerce, very appropriately dwelt at length on the remission of the cotton duties, and very ably exposed the fallacies under which Sir A. Colvin had attempted to bury the subject. Some of his suggestions are specially worthy of notice. "As regards the Bill itself there are(he remarked)a few questions which will require serious consideration. First, in regard to taxing house property. In cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, and the like, and in large municipal towns where houses are valued for municipal purposes, I see no difficulty; but to introduce taxation af house property into the mofussil generally, into villages, whether large or small, is a step full of peril and difficulty. There are no standards for valuation there. In thousands of places there is hardly any letting value, and in such cases I see all the dangers of inquisitorial proceedings and arbitrary assessments, and consequent annoyance, which has been so correctly and graphically described in this Council more than once, and to which I fully subscribe Another question is the taxation of the Government securities. I beg that the propriety of this may be reconsidered, as it is a matter which affects public credit. Yet another question remains; and it is the question of secrecy in regard to income-tax assessments. This is not provided for in this Bill, although it used to be so in the former Acts. All officers, so far as I know, were sworn to secrecy under the law; and so I think they should be. This is a matter on which the native mercantile community has always laid great stress. The feeling on the subject is very strong, as it is one which touches their mercantile credit and honour, and I hope the question will be attended to when the Bill 'goes to the Selec Committee."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Benga made a long speech, and a very earnest one too; but it bore but very remotely on the question at issue. His first care was to defend the high pay of the Civil Service, and then to combat the idea of making the provincial revenue of Bengal to contribute, at the next settlement, a higher percentage for the requirements of the empire than what it does now, adding *inter alia* that the Income tax should be permanent, obviously by way of providing funds enough to the Finance Minister to get on without stretching his hands towards provincial revenues.

Sir A. Colvin's reply was an able one, and showed clearly that he is by no means unworthy of the reputation he enjoys as a trenchant debater. He spoke atgreat length and with consummate mastery on his subject. But he distinguished himself more in dialectic subtlety than in putting forth convincing arguments. We have no space this week to follow his arguments, nor is it necessary. He had the game in his own hands. No one could be allowed to open his mouth after him, or trump his cards, and the motion was as a matter of course carried without a division.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AS PREVIOUSLY announced His Excellency the Viceroy left town for Delhi on Friday last at quarter to 9 A. M. under the usual Viceregal Salute. The departure was considered private. His Excellency is expected back in town on Thursday next.

BABU Govind Lall Roy, of Rungpore, entertained His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and a large number of European and Native guests at his town residence at Chowrungee on Friday last.

THE second meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was not held on Saturday before laat as had been announced. The Council had been convened at 11 o'clock, but at the last moment the honorable members were informed that they need not attend as there was going to be no meeting. The meeting was held on Saturday last instead, and the Hon. Mr. Reynolds moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Bengal Act V. of 1880 (Vaccination) and a Bill to amend the Calcutta Police Act of 1866, the Hon. Mr. Garret moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Village Choukidari Act (Act VI. of 1870.)

MR. JUSTICE FIELD has obtained furlough for six months.

A CONTEMPORARY says that the announcement that Mr. P. Nolan is to succeed the Hon. A. P. MacDonnell in the Revenue Department of the Bengal Secretariat is premature, for at present no selection has been made for the vacancy, which will not need to be filled for the next six months.

WE ARE indebted to the *Bharat Chitralaya* for a copy of a neatly executed lithograghic likeness of the venerable Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara. The chitralaya, we understand, proposes to bring out similar likenessess of some others of our eminent countrymen.

YAKUB KHAN, the Ex-Amir of Afganisthan, has been invited to be present at the Camp of Exercise to witness the manœuvres and the Grand March Past. We can understand Lord Dufferin's object in getting up a huge tamasha last year at Rawulpindi for the exclusive benefit of Amir Abdur Rahman. But it is not easy to divine why the Ex should be dragged in, unless it be with the object of making him feel the weight of

British power, and to impress upon him the utter hopelessness of an effort—if he dreams of any—to subvert the authority of the Friend of the British.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Cashmere has been doing the lions of Calcutta. On Saturday before last His Highness visited the General Post Office and the High Court accompanied by the Resident and His Highness's personal staff. Sir Richard Garth received His Highness at the High Court, and showed over the buildings. At the Post Office Messrs. Hutton and Dillon were in attendance. The Maharaja proposes to visit the holy temple of Juggurnath very shortly. His Highness's visit to Calcutta, will, it is to be hoped, be instrumental in bringing about many salutary administrative reforms in his State.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have, we understand, been appointed Examiners for the Statutory Civil Service Examination for the present year: Mr. T. T. Allen C. S. Legal Remembrancer; Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Mr. A. E. Gough, of the Presidency College, and Mr. Booth Principal of the Dacca College.

WE ARE indebted to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the following:—"The attention of the Police authorities in Calcutta having been drawn to certain announcements notified in a publication, styled "the Co-operative Trade Journal," regarding awards of prizes to be made by Messrs. Routledge & Co. of No. 1A Grant's Lane, or Messrs. Allen Cámpbell & Co. of No. 81, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, the Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta Police thinks it right to warn residents in the Mofussil, that he is unable to obtain any satisfactory information regarding these firms. The above caution applies also to the bogus firms styling themselves Harrison & Co., R. Pyne & Co., Cross Wynn & Co., Burdett & Co., &c. &c. It should be known that no Europeans have ever been connected with the above so-called "Firms." We are glad this step has been taken by the Police. "Bogus firms" have become quite a nuisance of late.

WE NEVER gave credence to the wild stories which emanated from the Rangoon press about the enormities of King Theebaw. As news-purveyors we often had occasion to give circulation to the stories, but always cautioned our readers against taking them in good faith. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* throws some light on the subject. He says, "almost everyone seems to have been under the impression that the Lord of Many Umbrellas was a drunken debauchee, who committed the most ghastly excesses when under the influence of the juices of the grape or its substitute. I met an officer the other day who had recently returned from Burma in company with Theebaw. This officer assured me that the dethroned monarch never touches liquor, and that they tried to tempt him on board with every conceivable sort, from champagne down to gin without effect." We wonder how many murders attributed to Theebaw are equally apocryphal. We have reasons to believe that a good many are. It is the old story of giving a bad name to a dog &c.

WE HAVE had lying before us for some time a revised and enlarged edition of Messrs. Rowe and Webb's "Hints on the Study of English." The present edition contains a large amount of additional matter. The general arrangement of subjects remains unaltered, but the text has been mostly rewritten so as to make the book more suitable for teaching purposes and for school use. This is a very useful publication, and it exactly suits the students preparing for the University Entrance Examination. The book is printed in the usual good style of Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co.

WE ARE glad to announce that the South Suburban Municipality of Behala have, after a long time, appreciated the advantages of having a non-official Chairman. The Commissioners have elected Babu Ambica Churn Roy in the room of Babu Mahanund Gupta, the late Chairman who has resigned in anticipation of his being transfered to Kattack. We trust they will be similarly felicitous in the appointment of their Vice Chairman.

THE prize distribution of the City College took place on Saturday last under the presidency of the Honble Mr. C. P. Ilbert. He complimented the management on the progress that the College had made within the short time of its existence.

THE GOOD people of Kansariparah and its neighbourhood celebrated the *Makar Sankranti* festival on Tuesday last with great *eclat*. Large parties of musicians, flag-bearers and others paraded the street for the whole day, and the festival concluded with *Sorosopochar* Pooja of the Goddess Kali at Kalighat and feasting the poor.

THE FOLLOWING is from the *Pall Mall Budget*:—"Distance does not always lend enchantment, otherwise the fascinated gaze of England would be riveted on the Indian military manœuvres, for which the troops are concentrating. On the contrary, however, these operations have not received anything like the attention here that their great importance warrants. If they were taking place in Germany, and lasting, as German manœuvres do, only a day or two at most, we should all be reading minute descriptions of them and careful estimates of their significance. As they are in India, although lasting a fortnight, a paragraph or two is all the notice they receive. These manœuvres are probably the most elaborate that have ever taken place in India, and we know that very great importance is attached to them by Government military authorities. For weeks the troops have been on the march to the scene of operations, the country between the head quarters of Umballa and Delhi, a hundred miles in extent and crossing several streams. Each of the opposing forces will consist of about 25,000 men, British and native, and their movements will necessarily be on a very large scale. From a picturesque point of view, too, these manœuvres will probably form an imposing and unique spectacle, and it will be a misfortune if some full account of them does not reach the mass of English readers, for there is no subject on which the imagination of people here needs stirring profoundly more than on India, and there has been nothing in India of late years more calculated to stir it than this gigantic military display."

NO PRAISE is too high for the veteran and venerable educationist Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara, who is determined to leave no stone unturned in his endeavours to rear up as complete and perfect a system of education, independent of State aid as is possible. The first and foremost of private institutions that have been affiliated in Arts and Law, the Metropolitan College is shortly to have an Engineering Department of its own, which will be opened at the commencement of the next accademic year. The Department, of course, will not for some time to come be able to rival the Government Establishment at Seebpore, but it may fairly be expected that supported by the untiring energies of its illustrious founder it will ere long be in a position to be affiliated to the University in Engeering, and will be very useful in removing a long-felt want. Pandit Vidyasagara has not been a day too soon in the field.

THE well-known thought-reader, Mr. Stuart Cumberland, whose marvellous feats caused quite a sensation in the nativeCourts in which he lately appeared, is in our midst. On Wednesday last he gave a successful *seance* in the presence of the Viceroy and Her Excellency Countess Dufferin and a large and appreciative audience. With the aid of his committee consisting of Mr. Ilbert, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. MackenzieWallace, Maharaja Sir Jotendromohun Tagore, Hon'blePeary Mohun Mukerjee, Father Lafont, Colonel Graham and some others, the thought-reader gave some evidences of his peculiar skill which elicited the applause of all present. An experiment in which Lady Helen Blackwood was decided as the most beautiful lady present in the room seemed to be very popular, and her ladyship was presented with a beautiful bocquet and not with an "apple" after the fashion of Paris of Troy, and what was more remarkable there was an utter absence of discord, and perfect 'concord' prevailed. Among other difficult and interesting feats a carefully hidden pin was found out, the toothache of one of the audience detected and a number thought of by Mr. Cockerell was pretty accurately given, and an imaginary manœuvre of a military gentleman correctly traced out. The entertainment, we are glad to see, was given in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

A LATE Secretary of State, in reviewing the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of Wards' and Attached Estates in Bengal for 1877-78. said, "I wish to be informed whether, beyond the cost or rateable charge on account of establishments, any contribution is levied in return for the services rendered by the various officers and Departments of Government in superintending the administration of these Estates? Should there be no such charge, then, looking to the labour involved and to the great benefits thereby secured to these properties and their owners by the action of the Court of Wards, it seems to be deserving of consideration whether some such charge should not be imposed." The rates already actually levied on these Estates are as follow. The first is what is known as the Wards' rate fund. The object of the levy of this rate is to meet the cost of postage, stationary and furniture used on account of Wards' and Attached Estates in Government offices, and the salaries, travelling allowances, gratuities, and pensions of the establishments employed in these. A second rate on Wards' and Attached Estates has been imposed by the orders of Government in order to defray part of the cost of treasury establishments. The work of local funds having largely increased and added to the work and expenses of treasury establishments, it was deemed equitable that these funds should pay their share of the increased cost. The road cess fund and municipalities, the zemindary dak fund, and nizamut stipend fund pay their share according to a percentage laid down. In the case of Wards' and Attached Estates the percentage has been fixed at four annas per cent. on the current demand of rent. The third existing charge on Wards' and Attached Estates is what is known as the litigation fund. This fund is under the control of the Legal Remembrancer. The object is to reimburse Government the expense of appeals in Wards' cases, and from time to time Collectors remit, as directed by the Accountant-General, such sums as may be required by the Legal Remembrancer to be credited to the litigation fund. The Bengal Board of Revenue were in favor of imposing a contribution on account of the services rendered by superior Government officers. "His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, however, was not prepared to support this proposal. Wards' Estates are taken in charge by Government officers mainly in order to the protection of the Government revenue. They pay already the whole cost of their management, of the ministerial establishments required in Government offices to conduct the correspondence regarding them, and of the establishments employed in the treasuries to keep their accounts. The general supervision given by Collectors, Commissioners, and the Board of Revenue is no doubt of value to the estates, but it is given as much in the interests of Government as of the individual proprietors benefited, and ought not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, to be separately assessed and paid for." The Government of India agreed with the view taken by the Government of Bengal. His Excellency the Viceroy said: "We adhere to the conclusion that the same political and administrative reasons which justify special intervention for the protection of estates, the owners of which are disqualified to manage them, also justify the Government in under taking some share of the burden of management. It has been shown above that the Wards' Estates in Bengal are already required to contribute funds to Government for several kinds of charges, and the imposition of any additional charge of the nature suggested would undoubtedly be a most unpopular measure. Moreover, the Government of Bengal have, we think, argued

very correctly that the services which the Board and the local revenue officers, give to the Wards' Estates are not such as the wards should be required to pay for, and that the employment of the revenue officers on wards' work is really of as much value to the Government in its results, and to the officers themselves in the training which it affords, as it is to the Wards' Estates." The Secretary of State has concurred with the Government of India that the existing system of charging rates upon Wards' and Attached Estates in Bengal should not be changed. So far so good, and we are glad that Lord Cranbrook's suggestions to overburden, and virtually to ruin, these estates have not been adopted.

GENERAL Wilson, who, as our readers know, caught jungle fever while on a hunting expedition with Prince Napoleon and visiting the Kheda operations, was doing well some time ago. But he has had we regret to learn, a relapse and his case is well-nigh despaired of. The prince, however, has fortunately escaped the malady, and returned to town well pleased with the results of the expedition in which he is said to have made a good bag and witnessed the capture of a large number of elephants. He started for Madras shortly after wards.

BHOPAL is not going after to all have the pleasure of having an English Prime Minister; and the earnest desire of those who wanted an European Officer to be placed in charge has been frustrated. Sir Lepel Griffin and the Government of India think rightly that the presence of a Mahammadan gentleman in a Mahammadan state is likely to be more beneficial, and their selection has, we are glad to see, fallen upon a worthy personage. Our old friend Nawab Abdool Latif Khan Bahadur C I. E., now retired from the Subordinate Executive Service of the Government of Bengal, has been summoned by Sir Lepel to fill temporarily the responsible post of Prime Minister of this disturbed State, and there can be no doubt that the appointment will evoke satisfaction on all hands. The well-known abilities of the Nawab Bahadur, above all, his good sense, discretion, tact and judgment will, we have no doubt, very materially help in throwing oil over the troubled waters of the State he has been called upon to administer. But the Nawab would do well to bear in mind that the most comfortable berth available in the world has not been provided for him, for there are difficulties of gigantic proportions in the way which will have to be surmounted. We congratulate Sir Lepel on his judicious selection, and we trust the Nawab will discharge his extremely onerous duties with satisfaction to all concerned, so that Bengal may prove herself worthy of the honor done her by the appointment of a Bengali to this responsible post.

A MISTAKE, it seems, crept into the report of the last Municipal meeting. Mr. N. N. Ghose and not Babu Hurry Prosunno Sen, has been elected member of the Town Council for Ward No. 2.

THE SATISFACTORY operation of the Arms Act is further illustrated—if need be, for such illustration—by the depradations committed by tigers prowling about the very suburbs of the Metrolis of British India. The presence of some of these unwelcome visitors has for some time past been a source of constant terror to the inhabitants of Kadety, Gopalpore and other villages in the neighbourhood of the Cantonments of Dumdum and Barrackpore. Reports of destruction of cattle come in every day and cases are not unfrequent when human beings are attacked. A Mahomedan *Shikari* managed to kill one of these beasts at Cowgachee the other day and received the prescribed Government reward of 5 Rs., besides various other rewards from the delighted villagers. The people however are totally helpless in the matter, having no firearms at their command and the paltry rewards are not always enough inducements for professional *Shikaris* to go in quest of tigers. Surely, it is time that Government had given the people better opportunities of defending themselves against wild animals. If such things are possible within a stones throw of Calcutta, the state of affairs in the far interior can be better imagined than described.

THE FIRST Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court, for the present year, will be held on the 1st of February next.

THE NEXT examination of candidates for Pleadership will be held at the Senate House, Calcutta, on the 18th and 19th February. Candidates for Muktiarship also will be examined on the same days, but the centres of examination will be Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, Katack, Gowhati and Sylhet. The Calcutta Examination will be held at the Senate House.

THE Lieutenant-Governor thanks Babu Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee of Utterparah for his liberality in offering the sum of Rs. 1250 in four per cent. Government Securities, in order to form a fund to commemorate His Honor's visit to Utterparah in 1883. The donor desires that the interest of the fund shall be appropriated for the award annually of a prize of fifty rupees to be called the "Rivers Thompson Prize" to the pupil from the Utterparah Government school, who passes the Calcutta University Entrance Examination in the First Division and stands first amongst the successful candidates from that institution.

TELEGRAMS.

THE Speaker of the Washington House of Representatives has appointed a Coinage Committee, seven members of which are in favour of a suspension of silver coinage, while six are opposed to the measure. Mr. Bland has, nevertheless, expressed his confidence in the Committee, and stated that he expects that the Bill for the Suspension of Silver Coinage will be defeated in the Senate. A resolution has also been introduced for the payment, in silver coin, of ten million dollars of the bonds to be called in on the 1st February. Mr. Bland's expectation has been realized. THE *New York World* in a leading article says that there is no chance of the suspension of the silver coinage by the present Congress, the House of Representatives being strongly opposed to the measure. A subsequent telegram says: The Silver Party have abandoned this resolution, and have substituted a proposal to pay the amount in equal proportions of gold and silver. The Financial Committee will probably adopt this proposal.

THE outlook in Russia is anything but cheering at the present moment. The Russian budget shows a deficit of seventy-eight million roubles. We may, therefore, fairly expect that there will be no trouble from Russia for some time to come.

THE earth-hunger of the Great European Powers, it seems, is never to be satiated. Advices from the Samoan Islands state that the German corvette, *Albarross*, has landed a party of marines there for the protection of Geman traders. The German Commander afterwards lowered the Samoan flag. It is not believed at the Colonial Office that Germany intends annexing the Islands. A Berlin telegram also says that the German Government has no information regarding the recent events in Samoa, and has denied any intention of annexing the Islands. It is wonderful how Commanders always get through these little affairs without the knowledge of their respective Governments, which, however, are always subsequently approved of, if of course successful. But they must be prepared to get court-martialled for their pains if they are unlucky enough to fail.

THE German Parliament was opened on the 14th by the Emperor William in person, who in his speech on the occasion expressed his confidence in the maintenance of the European peace.

PARLIAMENT reassembled on the 12th, when the Right Hon. Arthur W. Peel, the late Deputy Speaker, was unanimously elected Speaker of the House. After repeated failures the indefatigable Mr. Bradlaugh has succeeded in getting into the House of Commons as one of its properly sworn members. On the day following the re-assembling of Parliament he presented himself at the House, and was sworn in. The Speaker read a letter from Sir M. Hicks-Beach urging him not to permit Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath, but he ruled that he (the Speaker) had no cognisance of the resolution of the former Parliament, and had no authority to prevent any member from taking the oath, whereupon Sir M. Hicks-Beach commenced to make a speech, but the Speaker stopped him from proceeding with it. It is not, however, by any means sure that he will be allowed to have a quiet time of it or that strenuous efforts will not again be made to dissent him. The *Standard* in a leading article announces that the Earl of Carnarvon is about to resign the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The correspondence which has passed between Earl Carnarvon and the Marquis of Salisbury, shows that the former only accepted the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, on the understanding that he would hold it till the meeting of the new Parliament. The Earl denies that his resignation was caused by any difference of opinion in the Cabinet. The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article announces that at a Cabinet Council it was resolved to re-enact repressive measures with respect to boycotting in Ireland. Mr. Stanhope will be appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, with full executive power. The Viceroyalty of Ireland will be put in commission. Dr. Hunter, member for North Aberdeen, has decided to move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, condemning the annexation of Upper Burma and the saddling of India with the cost.

KING Alphonso of Spain has not died long, but there has been already an attempt at an outbreak—abortive though—on the part of the Republicans. Martial law has in consequence been proclaimed in Carthagena.

A FRESH annexation may be looked forward to at no distant date,—that of Siam. The preliminary step at any rate has been taken in the shape of the formation of a company in Bombay, under the name of the Siam Forest Company, to work a large concession of forest rights which has been granted to it by the King of Siam. The forests conceded cover an area of over two thousand square miles. Much teak is contained in them, the trees being of unusually large dimensions. The country is intersected by rivers which will be the great outlet for the trade of the country. The sequel of the concessions to the Bombay-Burma Company is, it seems, unknown to His Siamese Majesty. "Beware of letting in flood water" as the stupid native adage has it.

WE deeply regret to learn the death of Dr. James Fergusson, the eminent archæologist. The death of Sir George Yule is also announced.

AFTER conferring with Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha and Sir H. Drummond Wolff respecting the Turkish Special Commissioner's recommendation for increasing the Egyptian army to 16,000 men, the Khedive has announced that, in view of the importance of the subject, he will conduct the deliberations himself. Mukhtar Pacha has expressed an opinion that only an Egyptian army composed exclusively of Mussumans can pacify the Soudan, and he has telegraphed to the Sultan urging the necessity of sending Turkish troops.

MR. LUCY has been appointed editor of the *Daily News*.

THE latest advices received from the Hedjaz in Arabia state that the insurrection there is extending, and that the roads between Jeddah and Mecca are now blocked by the insurgents.

THE Greek Government has been granting furlough to men of the Reserves on a large scale. Whatever the ostensible reason may be, it is believed that the Government is indirectly demobilising its forces. The Great Powers have presented a note to Grace, Servia and Bulgaria calling upon them to disarm. Prince Alexander has proposed to the Porte that he be appointed Governor of Roumelia for five years, with a separate legislature and delegation as in the case of Austria and Hungary, and also separate armies. It is reported that the Porte and the Powers approve of these proposals. Servia will not accept peace until the Roumelian question is settled. Bulgaria and Servia have agreed to Bucharest as the place of meeting for the delegates entrusted with the negotiations for bringing about a peace between the two countries. Disquieting news, however, comes from Athens according to which Greece and Servia are negotiating for an alliance against the Bulgarian union. The news is corroborated by the *Times*, which publishes a telegram, stating that Greece and Servia have refused to comply with the request contained in the collective Note of the Powers that they should disarm.

A LENGTHY telegram from Madras in the columns of a contemporary says that Dr. Currie's case against the officers and passengers of the *Goorkha* has failed, the charges against six out of the seven accused being dismissed. The charge against Mr. Trapp, a Madras passenger, was adjourned. No evidence was produced by Dr. Currie, but he said that he could get evidence from Calcutta and Colombo. The officers' Solicitor applied for leave to prosecute Dr. Currie for perjury. The Magistrate promised to consider the application. The magistrate has, it seems, dismissed the case against the first six accused for want of jurisdiction as the offences are said to have been committed on the high seas. The matter ought to be sifted properly. Dr. Currie declares that he will carry his case to the High Court.

THE Rangoon Chamber of Commerce demand that Upper Burma, which has been annexed on their motion and in their interest, should be pacified at once, and that all available troops should be massed in the country lest the rice trade for the season, in which they are interested, be destroyed. The local government, however, has curtly told them that the Civil and Military Authorities consider the force, now in the Province, as sufficient for the present purpose. The feeling, however, is that the present cool weather should be availed of to thoroughly complete the work of pacification, as during the hot weather or rains the mortality among our troops engaged in operations, will probably be great. News from the Thyetmyo frontier is of a peaceful character, although it is said that the dakoits are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to renew their attacks; the frontier forces have, therefore, to remain on the alert. Matters are also reported to be quiet at Ningyan. The Bhamo fleet is now assembled about four miles below Bhamo, the state of the water not allowing a nearer approach. The vessels are moored against the bank, which is covered with dense jungle, through which a road is being made to Bhamo. At Kendat, however, there has been a serious rebellion against the Woon who submitted to Colonel Johnstone. Mr. Ruckstuhl, the Woon, and his family, with the Company's foresters, were seized and imprisoned by the rebels in the Kendat Jail. Colonel Johnstone is doing his best to quell the rebellion and to pacify the country. The Burmese who had concentrated at Fort Sagaging have been totally routed and the fort captured. The continued agitated state of Upper Burma is said to be due to the deportation of Tinedah Mengyee on the merely sentimental grounds of his supposed complicity in the massacre that disgraced the beginning of Thebaw's reign for which the Queen's mother is said to be primarily responsible. Tinedah exercised great influence in the country and was energetically working with Colonel Sladen to carry on the work of government. Claims to the amount of 15 lacs have been sent in to Colonel Sladen by Theebaw's creditors.

MR. Monmohun Ghose, one of the Indian delegates arrived at Bombay on the thirteenth and the same evening a reception was given to him and Mr. Chandravarkar by the Bombay Presidency Association at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji. The meeting was a crowded one and great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Ghose reaches Calcutta this morning. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose is still in England.

THE Maharaja of Jheend is seriously ill. Dr. Perry has been summoned for consultation.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and impairing nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey:—"It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the malassimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne, it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 13th January, 1886.

GENERAL.—Mr R Carstairs, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah.

Baboo Satish Chandra Basu, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave without pay for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Nagendra Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave without pay for three weeks, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A Ahmad, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, was in charge of the Barh sub-division of the Patna district from the 13th November to the 7th December 1885, both days inclusive.

Mr G E Manisty, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

Baboo Probhat Chunder Chatterjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is transferred to Pooree, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Pran Kissen Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is transferred to Balasore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

This cancels the order of the 22nd ultimo transferring Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, on leave, to Balasore.

Baboo Sarat Chunder Das, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Noakholly, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Mukundadeb Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Arrareah, Purneah, on leave, is transferred to Gya, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

In supersession of the order of the 5th instant, Mr. A. Weekes, Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, is allowed furlough for 20 months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1886, or any subsequent date in that month.

Baboo Kali Puddo Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Purno Chunder Roy, or until further orders.

Baboo Kali Puddo Mookerjee is also apponted to act as an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, and is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector in those Mehals.

Baboo Uma Churn Gangooly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed furlough for six months, under section 131, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 23rd December 1884.

Mr. J. Crawfurd, District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, is allowed leave for one month, under the note to rule 2, section 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he was relieved.

Mr. H. F. Matthews, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Crawfurd, or until further orders.

Baboo Chundra Kant Gangooly, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mynaguri, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th instant.

Baboo Nund Lal Mookerjee is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Mynaguri, in the district of Julpigoree, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Chundra Kant Gangooly, or until further orders.

POLICE.—Mr. F. Wilcox, District Superintendent of Police Backergunge, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he availed himself of it.

Mr. M. F. Beamish, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Noakholly, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. C. M. Wintle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sarun, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 19th July 1885, Mr. F. A. Chichester, on leave.

Mr. W. B. Waller, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 28th July 1885, vice Mr. H. E. C. Paget.

Mr. C. A. Soppitt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 2nd August 1885, in the chain of acting appointments, vice Mr. H. M. Reily, on leave.

Mr. C. S. Murray, Assistant Superintendent of Police Chittagong Hill Tracts, acted in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police from the 11th August to the 3rd September 1885, both days inclusive.

Mr. R. L. Ward, Assistant Superintendent of Police Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 19th July 1885, vice Mr. C. M. Wintle.

EDUCATION.—Dr. K. D. Ghose, Civil Medical Officer, Khoolna, is appointed to be a member of the District school Committee of Khoolna, vice Assistant Surgeon Khurgeswar Bose, transferred.

MEDICAL.—The services of Surgeon S. Little, Officiating Resident Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

OPIUM.—Baboo Juggodishwar Chatterjee acted as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency from the 10th December 1884 to the 31st July 1885, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. Hastings acted as a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of the fifth grade from the 29th August to the 3rd November 1884, inclusive.

Mr. W. J. Currie, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Kheri, Benares Agency, acted as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Seetapore, from the forenoon of the 16th to the afternoon of the 26th November 1885.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The order dated the 14th December last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, vesting Baboo Tarini Charan Ghose, Munsif of Kutba, and *ex-officio* Additional Sudder Munsif of Purneah, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the amount of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Sudder Munsifi, during the absence, on deputation, of the Subordinate Judge, is hereby cancelled.

Baboo Tara Prosad Kundu is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Municipal Bench at Bhuddessur, in the district of Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, Officiating Third Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, is appointed temporarily to be a Subordinate Judge of the third grade, vice Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee.

Baboo Raj Kumar Moitra and Taruk Bandhu Chakravarty are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Sudder Bench of the district of Noakholly, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Shoshi Bhusan Chuckerbutty is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Raneegunge Regular Bench, in the district of Burdwan, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Sarun, is vested with the powers under sections 110, 133, 186, 191 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Nilkanta Sirkar, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Baboo Raj Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Baboo Kali Puddo Mookerjee, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, and Officiating Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, will continue to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Baboo Mohinee Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tumlook, Midnapore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Srish Chandra Mookerjee, M. A. B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Bhagulpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Banka, vice Moonshee Sadanund, about to retire, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Baboo Kalidhan Mookerjee, M. A. B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the district of Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at Behar, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvie Amir Ali Khan, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

This cancels the order of the 22nd ultimo, appointing Baboo Panch Kari De to act as Munsif of Behar.

Baboo Bulloram Mullick, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Pabna, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Baboo Grish Chundra Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge and Small cause court Judge, Pubna, on deputation as Additional Subordinate Judge of Saahabad, is appointed to be Second Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Moulvie Abdul Aziz is appointed to be an Additional Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrah, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Second Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot by Baboo Grish Chunder chatterjee.

Baboo Kapali Prosonno Mookerjee First Munsif of Bhola, Backergunge, on deputation as Temporary Additional Munsif of Arrah, Shahabad, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Manickgunge.

Baboo Aditya Chunder chakravarti, Third Munsif of Manickgunge, Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkanya, but will act as a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Cutwa, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Biraj Krishna Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee Munsif of Satkanya, Chittagonge, on deputation as Officiating Second Munsif of of Cutwa, in Burdwan, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Bhola.

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30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
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25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta.

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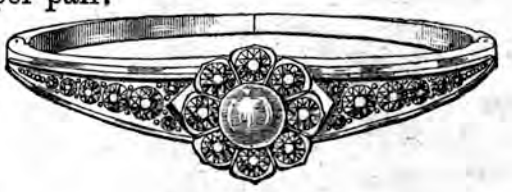

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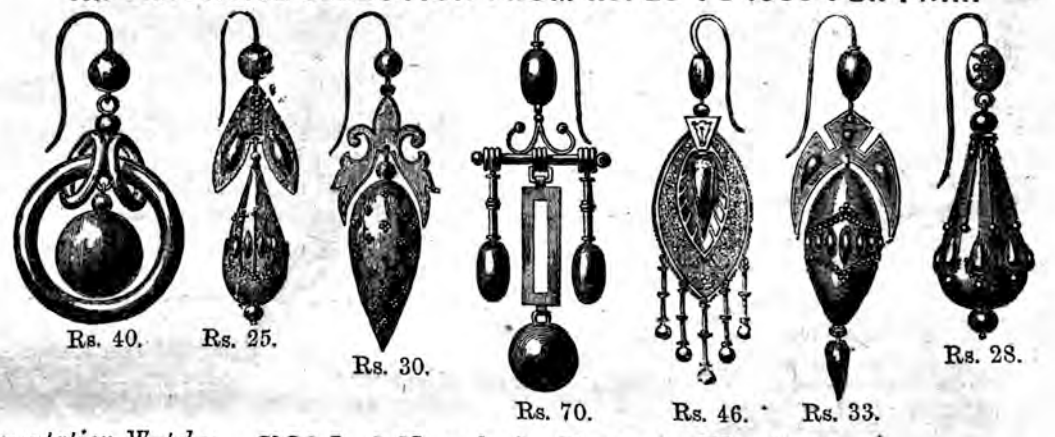

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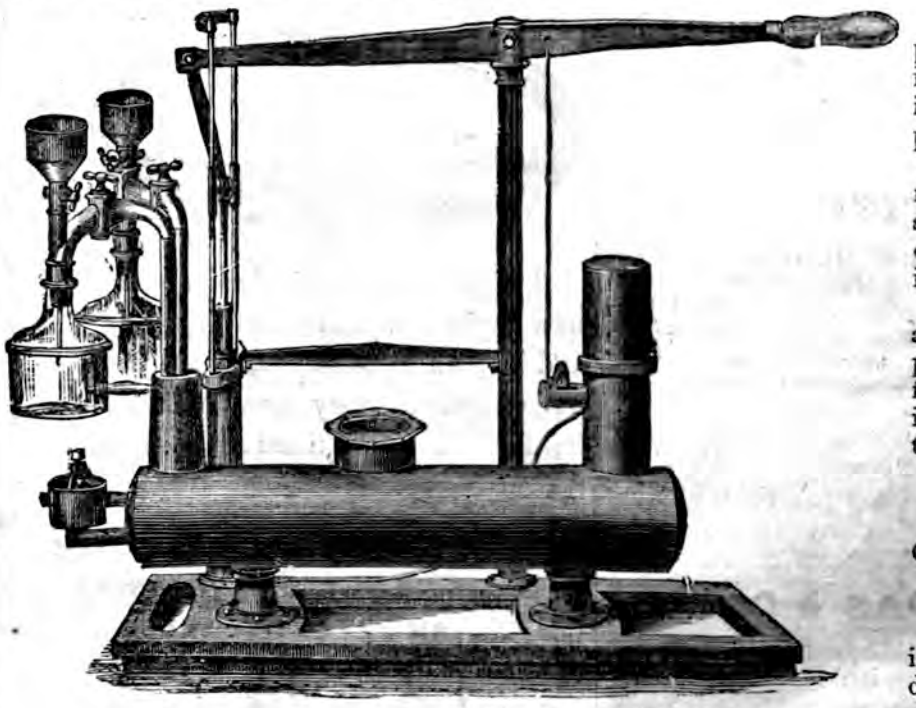

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Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

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...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point view of a purely English lawyer.

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review, October 1882.

Professor Sarvadhikari has produced, under the above title, a most acceptable addi ion to the literature of Hindu law. Of the origin of this law in general, he gives a useful summary, and using, as he does, the aid not only of eminent European Sanskritists, but also of the great modern thinkers, Maine and Herbert Spencer, he has given a substantial contribution to the philosophic history of the subject.

Referring to Professor Sarvadhikari's book all who are curious to see the details of development as shown by the Bengal school, we will here only note that it adopts the more liberal and progressive doctrines in regard to every subject on which there is a conflict between the schools.

Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Madras Times, September 1882.

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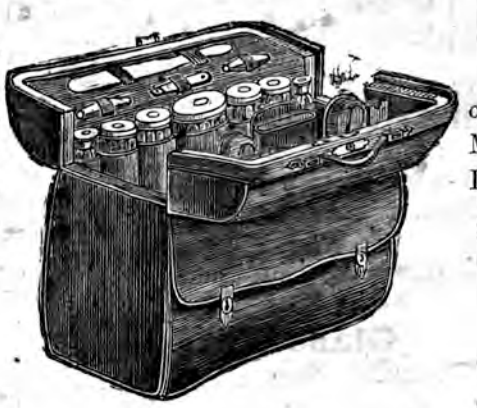

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